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10/687,594	10/20/2003	Takuya Noda	1359.1085	2548
21171 STAAS & HAI	7590 10/01/2007 LSEY LLP		EXAMINER	
SUITE 700			SIEDLER, DOROTHY S	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

/		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
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V ,	Office Action Summary	10/687,594	NODA ET AL.				
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	TI MANUAL DATE ON	Dorothy Sarah Siedler	2626				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply							
WHIC - Exter after - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DANSIONS of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period were to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICAT 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply by rill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS cause the application to become ABAND	ION. be timely filed from the mailing date of this communication. ONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status							
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 Ju	ily 2007.					
2a)⊠	This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.						
3) 🗌							
	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposit	ion of Claims						
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) <u>1-10</u> is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>4 and 6-8</u> is/are without claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>1-3.5.9 and 19</u> is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	Irawn from consideration.					
Applicati	ion Papers		·				
10)⊠	The specification is objected to by the Examine The drawing(s) filed on <u>20 October 2003</u> is/are: Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ object drawing(s) be held in abeyance. ion is required if the drawing(s) is	See 37 CFR 1.85(a). s objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority (ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) □ All b) □ Some * c) □ None of: 1. □ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. □ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. □ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.							
2) Notice 3) Information	te of References Cited (PTO-892) se of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) or No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summ Paper No(s)/Ma 5) Notice of Inform 6) Other:	nil Date				

DETAILED ACTION

This action is in response to the amendment filled July 17, 2007. Claims 1-10 are pending with claims 4 and 6-8 canceled, and claims 1,2,3,9 and 10 amended.

Response to Arguments

- 1. The examiner has considered applicant's argument with respect to the objection of claim 1, and as such the objection is withdrawn.
- 2. Applicant has successfully amended claim 3, and as such the objection is withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments filed July 17, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

- 3. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., that an environment is not determined based on actual noise (Remarks page 8)) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).
- 4. Applicant asserts that, "the subject matter... as recited as the amended independent claims 1,9 and 10 herein, is neither disclosed not suggested by Stifelman." (Remarks page 7). Applicant also asserts that, "as defined by the amended independent claims 1,9 and 10 of the present application, an environment evaluation value is calculated on positional information and environmental information, but an environment

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is not determined based on actual noise, as in Stifelman. "(Remarks page 8). However, the examiner respectfully disagrees. As noted above, the argument that, "an environment is not determined based on actual noise", is not recited in the claims, and is therefore not considered. Stifelman discloses a system for voice control through an audio user interface (column 1 lines 25-32). The system enables user barge-in during system feedback by adjusting a "barge-in threshold". The system gathers environmental information, determines the type of environment based on that information and adjusts the barge-in threshold accordingly. If the environment is a low match environment, i.e. the input is not recognized, then the barge-in is considered non-effective, and a fallback error correction routine is entered. For example, **Stifelman** discloses, "At step 534, the fall-back entry flag is set provided some information is received in the audio signal that indicates a low match environment is present. For instance, if the background noise of the call is too high, e.g. above a predetermined threshold, then a noisy environment can be detected" Therefore, Stifelman calculates an environmental evaluation and determines the barge-in function non-effective where the value exceeds a specific threshold. Stifelman does not disclose determining position information as part of an environmental evaluation, however the examiner argued that determining position information is old and well known. **Smith** (6,952,672) is presented as documentary evidence. Smith discloses a system for the adjustment of operational characteristics of a voice enabled personal communication device (column 2 lines 15-20). Smith detects the position of the user in relation to the personal communication device, and generates

proximity data corresponding to the detected location. That proximity data is then used to adjust system parameters (column 2 lines 15-32).

Claim Objections

5. Claim 9 is objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 9 recites, "Recognizing contents of a voice contained in the processed, output, after the input voice signal... etc.". The examiner considers the commas around 'output' to be a typographical error. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Claim 3 recites, " and the barge-in function is set to be non-

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effective in the case where the signal to noise ratio of the voice signal exceeds a predetermined threshold value", however this is contrary to the specification. The specification discloses, "the case where the s/n ratio does not exceed the predetermined threshold value,..the barge-in determining part 142 determines that the barge-in function should be set to be non-effective". Clarification is requested.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1,2,5,9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Strom* ("Intelligent barge-in in conversational systems" IEEE 2000) in view of *Stifelman* (7,143,039), and further in view of *Smith* (6,952,672).

7. As per claim 1, **Storm** discloses a voice interactive system, comprising:

An acoustic processing part performing acoustic signal processing with respect to an input voice signal (page 652, section 1. Introduction, last paragraph, a barge-in is detected based on short-term acoustic measurements):

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A voice recognizing part recognizing contents of a voice contained in the voice signal after being subjected to the acoustic signal processing (page 652, section 1.

Introduction, last paragraph, verification of the barge-in is performed using the confidence measure from the speech recognizer);

A voice interacting part transmitting information to a user through a voice output or a combination of the voice output and another information transmission unit based on the contents of the voice (page 654, section 5. Declining Barge-in, the system uses pre-emphasis and increasing of the loudness of the system output to indicate to the user that a barge-in was not allowed (non-effective)); and

A barge-in control part having a barge-in function of suspending transmission of information by an input or an output of the acoustic processing part or an input signal from an external input in the course of transmission of information (page 653, section 3. Verification, the detection of a barge-in, which determines if the system output is turned off or not, is detected by comparing the recognition confidence score to a threshold), wherein:

The barge-in control part detects one or more feature values from an input or an output of the acoustic processing part, or an input signal from the external input, and determines whether or not the barge-in function is set to be effective based on the one or more feature values (page 653, section 3. Verification, the detection of a barge-in, which determines if the system output is turned off or not, is detected by comparing the recognition confidence score to a threshold).

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However, *Storm* does not disclose wherein the one or more feature values includes positional information of the user detected from the input signal from the external input, and wherein the barge-in control part calculates an environment evaluation value of a position of the user, based on the positional information and environment information on the position, and determines the barge-in function to be non-effective in a case where the environment evaluation value exceeds a predetermined threshold value. *Stifelman* discloses a system that calculates an environmental evaluation value and determines the barge-in function to be non-effective in a case where the environment evaluation value exceeds a predetermined threshold (column 23 lines 4-45 and column 24 lines 32-37). *Stifelman* receives an audio signal and determines if a noisy environment exists (environmental information), for example if background noise exceeds a predetermined threshold. If the background noise exceeds a predetermined threshold. If the background noise exceeds a predetermined threshold, the barge-in was not accepted and a fall-back flag is set, sending the system into an error-recovery routine.

Stifelman does not disclose wherein the one or more feature values include positional information of the user detected from the input signal from the external input. Smith discloses a system for the adjustment of operational characteristics of a voice enabled personal communication device, where the adjustment is based on positional information (column 2 lines 15-20). Smith detects the position of the user in relation to the personal communication device, and generates proximity data corresponding to the detected location. That proximity data is then used to adjust system parameters (column 2 lines 15-32).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have the barge-in control part calculate an environment evaluation value of a position of the user based on the environmental information on the position, and determine the barge-in function to be non-effective in a case where the environment evaluation value exceeds a predetermined threshold value in *Storm*, since it would enable the system to adjust a barge-in threshold, causing an adjustment of the

system's sensitivity to problems, as indicated in **Stifelman** (column 23 lines 57-63).

It would also have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have one or more feature values include positional information of the user detected from the input signal from the external input, as well as have the barge-in control part calculate an environment evaluation value of a position of the user, based on the positional information and environment information on the position in *Storm*, since it would enable the system to adjust operational characteristics relating to input audio signals, as well as output audio signals. These characteristics would then be used to determine appropriate signal processing techniques, which could then be used to distinguish desirable portions of the received audio signal from background noise, thereby increasing the signal to noise ratio, as indicated in *Smith* (column 2 lines 15-32).

8. As per claim 2, *Strom* in view of *Stifelman*, further in view of *Smith* disclose the voice interactive system according to claim 1, however *Strom* does not explicitly state

wherein the one or more feature values further includes a noise feature value, and the barge-in function is set to be non-effective in a case where the noise feature value exceeds a predetermined threshold value. However, Storm does disclose that verification is performed on an input signal to determine if the audio is a user utterance, background noise or non-speech sound such as a cough (page 653, section 3. Verification, first paragraph). In addition, *Stifelman* discloses detecting noise and comparing it to a predetermined threshold (column 24 lines 34-37). When the noise exceeds the predetermined threshold value, a fall back flag is set, which indicates voice recognition errors and a non-effective barge-in. Strom and Stifelman both disclose systems to prevent falsely triggered barge-ins, and are thus analogous art.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a noise feature value, and have the barge-in function set to be non-effective in a case where the noise feature value exceeds a predetermined threshold value in **Strom**, since it would enable the system to distinguish between noise, or other audible signals, and a user utterance, thus preventing the system from needlessly interrupting the delivery of content, as indicated in Stifelman (column 19 lines 26-29 and column 23 lines 24-27).

9. As per claim 5, **Strom** in view of **Stifelman**, further in view of **Smith** disclose the voice interactive system according to claim 1, and Strom further discloses wherein the voice interacting part notifies the user of an effective/non-effective state of the barge-in

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function using at least one of a voice and another information transmission unit (page 654, section 5. Declining Barge-in, the system uses pre-emphasis and increasing of the loudness of the system output to indicate to the user that a barge-in was not allowed (non-effective)).

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- As per claim 9, this claim contains limitations similar to those found in claim 1, 10. and is therefore rejected for similar reasons.
- As per claim 10, this claim contains limitations similar to those found in claim 1, 11. and is therefore rejected for similar reasons.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dorothy Sarah Siedler whose telephone number is 571-270-1067. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur 9:30am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richemond Dorvil can be reached on 571-272-7602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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DSS

RICHEMOND DORVIL

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER